

REPORTS ON THE FLORA OF THE BOSTON  
DISTRICT,— IV.

THE Local Flora Committee of the New England Botanical Club wishes to thank the botanists who have aided this work by contributing card-records covering their herbaria. The reports in regard to species included here have been considerably more numerous than those previously furnished, and it is hoped that the interest will continue.

No plant is included in this list unless it is known to be represented by at least one extant specimen. It has seemed best, however, to supplement such records, where they are few, by references drawn from the three principal local floras which cover parts of the region. There are also numerous citations from Baldwin's *Orchids of New England*, which are interesting and have therefore been included. These printed records are in each case given after the records of actual specimens reported to the Committee.

**AMARYLLIDACEAE.**

HYPOXIS.

**H. hirsuta** (L.) Coville. Open woods and fields, in dry and moist soils; common.

**IRIDACEAE.**

IRIS.

**I. prismatica** Pursh. Wet meadows and fresh-water marshes, also edges of salt marshes. Near the coast for the most part, but following up the Merrimac and its tributaries to Wilmington, Chelmsford, Billerica, Bedford, and Concord.

**I. PSEUDACORUS** L. Formerly established on Concord River, Concord (*Miss Hayward*, June 16, 1884. Specimen in herb. W. Deane); growing spontaneously in Lexington (*Mrs. P. D. Richards*, no date).

**I. versicolor** L. Wet meadows and swamps; common throughout.

SISYRINCHIUM.<sup>1</sup>

**S. angustifolium** Mill. Fields and meadows, apparently less frequent than the next species; 12 stations reported, running as far south as Milton and Hingham.

**S. atlanticum** Bicknell. Wet meadows and grassy woodland, common throughout.

**S. gramineum** Curtis. Charles River meadows in sphagnum, Dedham (*H. H. Bartlett*, July 4, 1907); dry scrub land, Franklin (*E. F. Williams*, June 17, 1897); Medford (*R. Frohock*, July 1, 1880); gravelly shore of West Pickerel Pond, Middlesex Fells (*Charles Eliot*, July 21, 1895); just above tide limit, river bank, Newburyport (*M. L. Fernald*, October 2, 1902); among bushes in pasture, Scituate (*G. G. Kennedy*, July 3, 1899).

## ORCHIDACEAE.

## ARETHUSA.

**A. bulbosa** L. Grassy and sedgy swamps and bogs, generally distributed throughout.

## CALOPOGON.

**C. pulchellus** (Sw.) R. Br. Wet meadows, and grassy and sedgy swamps and bogs, generally distributed throughout.

## CORALLORRHIZA.

**C. maculata** Raf. Saprophytic in woods, frequent northward, apparently rare in southern portion; the form with pale, unspotted lip, Milton (*G. G. Kennedy*, Aug. 4, 1894).

**C. odontorhiza** Nutt. Saprophytic in rich woods. Waltham (*E. H. Hitchings*, Sept. 10, 1889. Specimen in herb. N. E. Bot. Club); "six plants were found near Overbrook Hill [Stony Brook Reservation] in 1878" (according to Deane, *Fl. Metrop. Park Comm.* 77. 1896); "Rare. Rather plentiful on the east side of the Edwards' Swamp' (*Tracy*)." (according to Robinson, *Fl. Essex Co.* 109. 1880); Roxbury (according to Baldwin, *Orchids of N. E.* 143. 1884).

<sup>1</sup> The species of this genus have been studied so little since their segregation that there is need of much more collecting and careful determination.

**C. trifida** Chatelain. Saprophytic in damp woods and swamps; occasional northward, also in Purgatory Swamp, Norwood, and Cedar Swamp, Walpole.

#### CYPRIPEDIUM.

**C. acaule** Ait. Dry woods, especially pine, sometimes in swampy woods; common. White-flowered form occasional.

**C. hirsutum** Mill. Cold swamps, Amesbury (*J. W. Huntington & R. Dodge*, 1906); Wenham (*J. H. Sears*, 1877 and 1885); Andover (*J. T. Dawson*, according to Robinson, Fl. Essex Co. 109. 1880); Reading (*Miss Clymena Wakefield*, according to Dame & Collins, Fl. Middlesex Co. 105. 1888); Danvers and Wilmington (according to Baldwin, Orchids of N. E. 144. 1884).

**C. parviflorum** Salisb. Deep woods. Acton (*J. R. Churchill*, May 20, 1880; *W. Deane*, June 27, 1885); Danvers, Wenham, and Swampscott (*J. H. Sears*, 1877 and 1885); Groton (*Miss H. E. Haynes*, according to Dame & Collins, Fl. Middlesex Co. 104. 1888); Westford, Methuen, West Haverhill, and Canton (according to Baldwin, Orchids of N. E. 144. 1884).

**C. parviflorum** Salisb., var. **pubescens** (Willd.) Knight. Woods and swamps. Ashland (*Miss E. F. Wiggins*, May, 1884); West Boxford (*Mrs. H. D. W.*, no date. Specimen in herb. N. E. Bot. Club); Dedham (*E. H. Hitchings*, June 6, 1879. Specimen in Gray Herb.); Holbrook (*E. F. Williams et al.*, May 30, 1902); Norwood (*A. W. Cheever*, June 4, 1904; *J. A. Cushman*, May 20, 1908); Stowe (*J. R. Churchill & W. Deane*, May 30, 1886); Lexington (according to Baldwin, Orchids of N. E. 144. 1884).

#### EPIPACTIS.

**E. pubescens** (Willd.) A. A. Eaton. Dryish woods, generally distributed throughout.

**E. tessellata** (Lodd.) A. A. Eaton. Rich woods, occasional in northern sections; occurring also at Dedham, North Easton, Norwood, and Walpole.

#### HABENARIA.

**H. blephariglottis** (Willd.) Torr. Wet open woods and bogs, occasional throughout.

**H. ciliaris** (L.) R. Br. Bogs and meadows. Dedham (*E. & C. E. Faxon*, Aug. 9, 1888; *E. H. Hitchings*, Aug., 1889; *G. G. Kennedy*, Aug. 5, 1894); Lexington (*W. Boott*, 1862); Sharon (*E. H. Hitchings*, July, 1871).

**H. clavellata** (Michx.) Spreng. Wet woods and swamps, occasional throughout.

**H. fimbriata** (Ait.) R. Br. Wet woods and grassy swamps, occasional.

**H. flava** (L.) Gray. Wet fields and woods, generally rare, but locally abundant.

**H. Hookeri** Torr. Dry or rich woods. Big Hill, Acton (*J. R. Churchill & W. Deane*, June 27, 1885); Georgetown (*Mrs. C. N. S. Horner*, no date); Middleton (*J. H. Sears*, no date); Bear Hill, Stoneham (*Mrs. P. D. Richards*, June 17, 1881); Hopkinton (*C. W. Swan*, according to Dame & Collins, Fl. Middlesex Co. 103. 1888); Blue Hill (according to Deane, Fl. Metrop. Park Comm. 79. 1896); West Boxford and Groveland (according to Baldwin, Orchids of N. E. 137. 1884).

**H. lacera** (Michx.) R. Br. Wet fields, meadows, and bogs, common.

**H. orbiculata** (Pursh) Torr. Rich woods northward, rare.

**H. psycodes** (L.) Sw. Wet meadows and swamps, common but not abundant.

#### LIPARIS.

**L. liliifolia** (L.) Richard. Wet woods, rare.

**L. Loeselii** (L.) Richard. Wet fields, rare.

#### LISTERA.

**L. cordata** (L.) R. Br. Deep mossy woods and bogs. "Not rare, Magnolia, Gloucester" (*C. J. Sprague & J. H. Sears*, 1880 and 1884); Purgatory Swamp, Norwood (*A. W. Cheever*, June 4, 1903); Great Swamp, Walpole (*J. R. Churchill*, May 30, 1887); West Boxford and Hamilton (according to Baldwin, Orchids of N. E. 140. 1884).

#### MICROSTYLIS.

**M. unifolia** (Michx.) B S P. Wet fields, bogs, and open woods, very rare. It has been found at various stations scattered over the area.

## ORCHIS.

**O. spectabilis** L. Rich woods and swamps, very rare. Oak Island, Revere (*E. H. Hitchings*, 1874; *A. W. Cheever*, May 21, 1904); "Cambridge (T. W. Harris in *Hovey's Mag.*, VI., 245). Concord, introduced from Vermont by Minot Pratt. May. Very rare." (according to Dame & Collins, *Fl. Middlesex Co.* 102. 1888); Hanover (according to Baldwin, *Orchids of N. E.* 136. 1884).

## POGONIA.

**P. ophioglossoides** (L.) Ker. Wet meadows and bogs, common throughout.

**P. verticillata** (Willd.) Nutt. Rich moist woods. Lowell (*Miss K. Hill*, no date); Lynnfield (*E. H. Hitchings*, 1890); Purgatory Swamp, Norwood (*E. H. Hitchings*, May 30, 1878. Specimen in Gray Herb.); Milton and Quincy (collected by many botanists for many years); printed records from nine other widely scattered stations, mostly north of Boston.

## SPIRANTHES.

**S. Beckii** Lindl. Dry soil. Holbrook (*A. Clark*, Sept. 12, 1900); Short St., Easton (*A. A. Eaton*, Sept. 2-12, 1903); North Easton near the Sharon line (*O. Ames*, Aug. 25, 1906). Material from all these gatherings now in herb. Oakes Ames. See Ames, *Orchidaceae*, fasc. i. 125. 1905.

**S. cernua** (L.) Richard. Wet fields and meadows, common throughout.

**S. cernua** (L.) Richard, var. **ochroleuca** (Rydb.) Ames. In dryer soil than the typical form of the species, and apparently as generally distributed.

**S. gracilis** (Bigel.) Beck. Dry fields and pastures, rather common.

× **S. intermedia** Ames. Dry fields, Easton (*A. A. Eaton*, Sept. 8, 10, 1903. Specimens in herb. O. Ames. See Ames, *RHODORA*, v. 261-263. 1903 and Ames, *Orchidaceae*, fasc. i. 153. 1905).

**S. lucida** (H. H. Eaton) Ames. Martin's Pond, North Reading (collector unknown, Aug. 8, 1882. Specimen in herb. N. E. Bot. Club, ex herb. W. H. Manning). See Ames, l. c. 144; Lynnfield and Newton (according to Baldwin, *Orchids of N. E.* 139. 1884).

**S. vernalis** Engelm. & Gray. Sandy roadside, Canton Road, Randolph (*J. R. Churchill*, Sept. 5, 1898. "So far as I know from authentic report your specimen . . . is the most northerly as yet known." In litt. to *J. R. Churchill*, May 3, 1905, by *Oakes Ames* who examined the specimen); "in dry fields," Easton (*O. Ames, A. A. Eaton, & R. G. Leavitt*, Sept., 1904. Specimens in herb. *O. Ames*. See *Ames*, l. c. 134); *Baldwin*, in *Orchids of N. E.* 140. 1884, reports from Hanover *S. graminea*, var. *Walteri*, which may be this species.

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## NOLINA IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.

HARLEY HARRIS BARTLETT.

*Nolina georgiana*, the type species of the genus, was described in *Michaux's Flora Boreali-Americana*. The characterization is so concise and clear that, although the locality is given no more exactly than "Georgia," there can be no doubt as to the proper interpretation of the species. *Nuttall* knew it in the field, and said that it was "abundant towards Augusta, in Georgia." His description, agreeing perfectly with the common *Nolina* of the fall line sand-hills, is merely condensed from that of *Michaux*. *Elliott* extended the range into South Carolina.

*Poiret's Phalangium virgatum*, collected by *Fraser* in Carolina, subsequent authors have agreed in referring to *Nolina georgiana*, — a disposition which would seem extremely probable on geographic grounds, and which, moreover, is not controverted by any evidence in the original description.

As early as 1852 a plant was collected in East Florida, which *Chapman* and other botanists identified as *Nolina georgiana* and sent to their correspondents under that name. Although it turned up not infrequently, current manuals, down to the time that *Small's Flora*